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## PLANT CATALOG *Altavista Nurseries*

2 miles south of town on Route 29 at R. R. trestle.  
Address Box 232, Altavista, Va. Phone Hurt 2171

All plants are **fresh-dug**, after you order!

INCLUDED HERE ARE STORIES IN WHICH

**PLANTS TALK ABOUT  
THEIR OPERATIONS**

by A. Glass

Price 25 cts

# ROUTING SLIP

Dr. Skinner

Dr. de Vos

Mr. Eshbaugh

~~Mr. Koser~~

~~Dr. Egolf~~

Dr. Archer

Mr. Edwin

Backstrom

Walters

Thibodo

~~Skip~~

Jeff

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Files



# SHADE TREES

We grow ours in wide spaced rows to make them stout stemmed and low branched. Lower limbs should be left on until upper ones grow wide enough to shade trunks against sun-blast. Without shadow on trunk it becomes subject to Borers.



Prices begin at \$2.50. Sizes from 6 to 25 feet in many varieties. Make your own selection before we dig out of these varieties in the nursery row.

## American Ash

Red Maple

Sweet Gum

Sugar Maple

Pin Oak

Weeping Willow

Norway Maple

Willow Oak

Cork Elm

White Birch clumps

Fastest growing kind are listed on left side.

We grow no Silver Maple because it drips sticky matter which stains cars nearby.

**FRESH-DUG WITH A SOLID, WIRE LASHED  
HONEST EARTHBALL - IN PROPORTION TO  
BRANCH SYSTEM.**

# BROAD LEAF PLANTS



Solid, proper size earthball.

We quit growing dwarf English Boxwood because even under the best of care, too many of them give trouble. The Oriental Box listed below can stand the blazing sun and baking soil of this area. So can the rest of the Broad-leaf plants listed here—also much shade and ever so severe cut back. (See page 12).

<b>Rotundifolia Ilex</b>	<b>18 to 24 in.</b>	<b>\$1.50</b>
<b>Black Ilex, spreading</b>	<b>15 to 18 in.</b>	<b>2.00</b>
<b>Upright Ilex</b>	<b>2 ft.</b>	<b>2.00</b>
<b>Convexa Ilex</b>	<b>15 to 18 in.</b>	<b>1.50</b>
<b>Abelia</b>	<b>18 to 24 in.</b>	<b>1.00</b>
<b>Evergreen Barberry</b>	<b>24 to 30 in.</b>	<b>2.50</b>
<b>Wax Lucidum</b>	<b>24 to 30 in.</b>	<b>1.50</b>
<b>Jap Ligustrum</b>	<b>24 in.</b>	<b>1.00</b>
<b>Portugal Laurel</b>	<b>24 in.</b>	<b>2.50</b>
<b>Evergreen Olive</b> <b>(Osmanthus)</b>	<b>24 in.</b>	<b>2.00</b>
<b>Oriental Box</b>	<b>12 to 15 in.</b>	<b>1.00</b>
<b>Bamboo clumps</b>		<b>1.00</b>
<b>Evergreen Privet,</b> <b>clumps</b>	<b>30 in., Bare root</b>	<b>.25</b>

Larger sizes available in all varieties.

## GROUND COVER PLANTS

<b>Jasmine, 2 varieties balled</b>	<b>\$1.00</b>
<b>Honeysuckle clumps</b>	<b>.25</b>
<b>Periwinkle, per 100</b>	<b>5.00</b>
<b>English Ivy, potted-long runners</b>	<b>.20</b>
<b>English Ivy, well rooted - per doz.</b>	<b>1.00</b>

# NEEDLE PLANTS



Solid, proper size earthball.

The hard baking soil of mid Virginia has made us quit growing Yew, Irish Juniper, Arborvita, Fir, Blue Spruce. The above varieties survive for a short while only in this area.

With the exception of Hemlock, those listed here prefer to grow in a good deal of sun. Shearing directions on needle evergreen are on page 12.

Hemlock	3 ft.	\$3.00
Deodora Cedar	30 in.	2.50
Norway Spruce	3 ft.	3.00
White Pine	4 ft.	3.00
Spreading Juniper	18 in. spread	2.00
Dwarf Juniper	12 in. spread	2.00
Greek Blue Juniper	30 in.	1.50

# FLOWERING SHRUBS

Solid, proper size earthball.  
Size at least 24 in. and well branched.



Forsythia, Yellow	\$ .75
Flowering Quince, red	1.00
Little Leaf Spirea, white	.75
Bridal Wreath, white	.75
Snow Ball, white	1.00
Scented Mock Orange, white	1.00

# FLOWERING PLANTS

Solid, proper size earthball.



The flowering cherries including the weeping ones we have discontinued growing - too few survive in the baking soil of this area.

<b>Evergreen Magnolia, white</b>	<b>3 to 4 ft.</b>	<b>\$5.00</b>
<b>Crepe Myrtle, deep red</b>	<b>2 ft.</b>	<b>1.00</b>
<b>Azalea, red, white, pink</b>	<b>12 in. spread</b>	<b>1.50</b>
<b>Chinese Magnolia, pink</b>	<b>20 in.</b>	<b>2.00</b>
<b>Flowering Crab, red</b>	<b>4 ft.</b>	<b>2.00</b>
<b>Pink Dogwood</b>	<b>2 to 3 ft.</b>	<b>2.50</b>
<b>White Dogwood</b>	<b>2 to 3 ft.</b>	<b>1.50</b>



# BERRY PLANTS

Solid, proper size earthball.

## **Pyracantha,**

<b>Red or Orange berries</b>	<b>2 ft.</b>	<b>\$2.00</b>
<b>Chinese Holly, spreading</b>	<b>15 in. spread</b>	<b>2.50</b>
<b>Burford Holly</b>	<b>15 in.</b>	<b>2.00</b>
<b>American Holly, female</b>	<b>3 ft.</b>	<b>4.00</b>
<b>American Holly, male for pollen</b>	<b>4 ft.</b>	<b>4.00</b>
<b>Nandina</b>	<b>18 in.</b>	<b>1.00</b>
<b>Mahonia</b>	<b>12 in.</b>	<b>2.00</b>

Larger sizes available in all varieties listed on all pages.

**LOWER PRICES WILL BE QUOTED ON VARIETIES IN SURPLUS SUPPLY, IF BOUGHT IN QUANTITY.**



Our prices are reasonable because we are Nursery Men **NOT MIDDLEMEN.**

We grow them by the acre on rich, well irrigated soil - never undergo the high cost of truck hauling - no high commissioned door-to-door salesmen sell our plants.

### NOTHING IN SAWDUST

**PRICES LISTED ARE FOR PLANTS  
BALLED IN BURLAP AT NURSERY.**

Phone Hurt 2171 or write and give us at least three days time to dig - no digging on Saturday or Sunday. Delivery charges depend on value, weight and bulk of your order. Planting charges given on request.

**WE ARE OPEN SUNDAY ALL DAY  
AND KEEP SOME FRESH DUG PLANTS  
FOR WEEK-END SALES.**

## NEVER TOO HOT TO HANDLE!

Given moisture, during May to October, when SOIL is warm, a fresh-dug plant can't help getting established inside of 10 days. By using "WILT-PRUF", which prevents sunburn, we obtain an extra bit of life insurance. We simply spray this chemical on foliage before digging and . . .



... MOVE EVERGREENS AND SHRUBS WITH UTMOST SAFETY EVEN DURING JUNE, JULY AND AUGUST.

# PRIVACY

See Lynchburg's most admired plant screens planted by us - White Pine on Langhorne Road - Hemlock on Link Road - Magnolia on Manton Drive.

You can have privacy in a hurry by planting any of our fast growing Evergreens: Japanese Ligustrum - 3 feet per year - White Pine 2 feet - Hemlock or Evergreen Magnolia 12 to 15 inches. We grow them dense and low branched by much clipping back. For continued shearing instructions, see page 12.

# FREE REPLACEMENT . . .

## . . . ONLY WHEN WE PLANT

Sensitive as plants are to neglect or abuse, if you are promised replacements at half price while doing your own planting, the 50% extra is being included in the plant's price to start with. As our prices show, we haven't included this extra charge.

Be sure to read planting instructions on next page. We do guarantee our plants to be home-grown, fresh-dug and twice transplanted before sold. Complaints should be made when plants are received.

**CAUTION!** Neglect can turn a grafted plant, like pink dogwood, back into a white one — graft dies while wild roots send up a sprout. Dogwood, also Azalea require special planting instructions **not** included on next page. Ask for it.

**WHEN WE PLANT** full free replacements are made on one set out September to April, if it fails to make ANY GROWTH that Spring. Dying afterwards but inside of 12 months, we replace at half cost.

**SET OUT BY US** May to September when soil is warm and a plant must either reroot or die inside of 10 days. We make full free replacement for those that die inside of 30 days. After that replacement **AT HALF PRICE**.

Buyer should heed watering instructions. Also weeds or sod shouldn't be allowed to close around it. It should be kept as we leave it after planting, in loose mulched condition.

**ONLY THAT WAY CAN A TRANSPLANTED  
PLANT BEST SURVIVE.**

# PROPER PLANTING

**Don't unpin burlap!** Set earthball one inch deeper than burlap top.

Dig hole wider and deeper than earthball to make room for some soil well mixed with 3 or 4 fistfulls of good grade fertilizer which must go beneath as well as on the sides. Fill all around with soil before wetting. Saturate to a soft mud, add dry dirt, tramp mud - **not ball** tight enough to drive out air pockets. Leave plant in slight depression.

Keep surface soft with a mulch of the earth kept loose, or any material that stays loose yet doesn't drink water. If much is used, sawdust, during a drought will itself absorb any amount of falling rain. A mulch of straw, grass or pine needles is better.

Daily light spraying helps a plant to take root quicker. But don't call this a soaking. Do it by the steady-rain-drop method; stationary nozzle or sprinkler, 15 minutes twice a week during the first summer. Flood method after the first time isn't good.

Remember, no matter how sick a plant looks after planting, if soil is good and moist it **DOESN'T** need soaking. Also that they need water during a winter drought. Most important thing to remember is that encroaching sod or weeds are a plant's worst enemy after a transplanting. **A MAJOR OPERATION TO THEM!**

**SPEAKING OF OPERATIONS, ON NEXT PAGE, JUST LISTEN!**



## CALL ME THE EVERGREEN . . .

. . . that's still trying to stay green.

Don't call the Yo-Heave-Ho I got an "Operation!" Three slashes thru my coarse roots and my shrimp-size earthball was out. For doing that Doc. Pryer should be barred from practice.

If I weren't so weak, I would enjoy my new boss. He never unpinned my burlap to keep my so called earthball from getting squashy - that too **can be near fatal**, even when properly dug. He mixed plenty of food with my soil. But . . .

People passing by call me "diseased." Diseased my foot! I am starving to death because I came here without a proper mouth - not enough feeder roots.

Yet, the daily light water spray I get on my limbs does revive hope that maybe I can manage to squeeze out a few more feeder roots out of my slashed-off coarse ones. I'd do anything to pull thru and live. Anything to spite Doc. Pryer!

# I WISH I WERE . . .

what I was meant to be . . .  
a shade-giving shade tree.

But how can I? By now I  
can't even grow enough limbs  
to shade my own trunk and  
without them I am subject  
to sun blast.

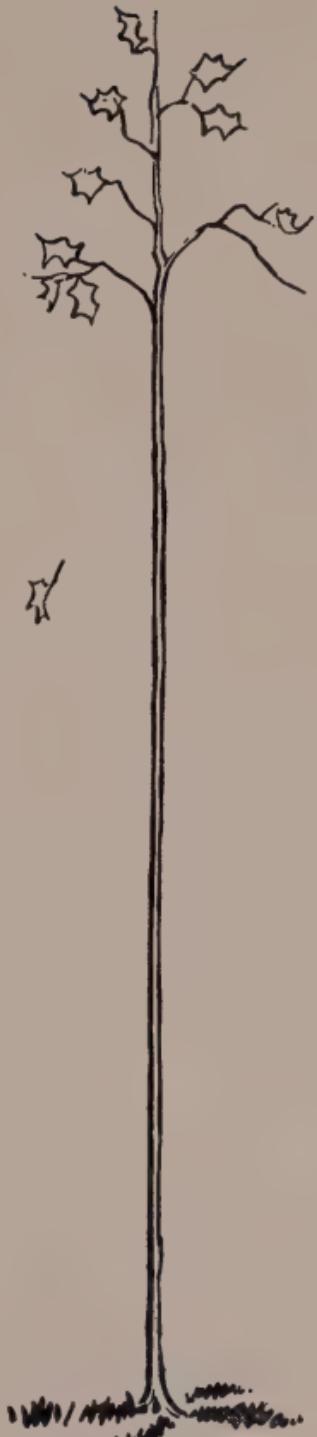
No! I wasn't hurt during  
moving - just raised wrong.

To wean us into growing  
with straight trunks we shade  
trees are lined out close to-  
gether during infancy.

Trouble was that later, never  
even once, was I transplant-  
ed to a more spacious row to  
make my trunk stout, and  
give it room to branch out  
**all around.**

There I remained with the  
rest of them. Upward and  
sunward all of us grew until . . .  
well, you, yourself, can see the  
result of such an upbringing.

Trembling in fear of the axe  
I stand: In due time my new  
owner is bound to realize that  
nothing short of a miracle can  
make me sprout lower limbs.



*Slim Chance*

## MY GARDENER KNOWS HIS ONIONS!

First of all, he knows that by an occasional hair cut, our roots have a better chance to keep our branches looking close knitted and vigorous. He also knows that the vigor in our roots has to be fed every year. What he put there last spring we used up last summer.

**He never** feeds on top of the ground - chops it in and disolves it with water. And always the fertilizer he uses is well balanced - Nitrogen, Potash, and Phosphate, something like 5-7-5.

When does he trim? Of course when the sap is about to rise or even a short while afterwards. Cutting when sap begins to go down while it **doesn't** kill **does** hurt our looks because we stay shorn looking for a long time before we can sprout again.

How much does he cut? Well . . . if a needle evergreen, since such can sprout only from a small twig, such he cuts only a small amount at a time. But a broad leaf plant, since they can resprout from a naked thick limb, that kind he cuts to suit the situation - which is also according to Hoyle.

Simple arithmetic isn't it?



## "OPERATION PROCRASTINATION!"

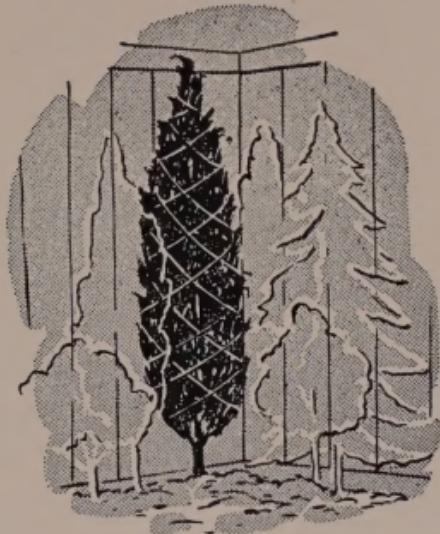
That's my case. I was taken out of the nursery, stood up in a sawdust pile, on the chance that a customer might buy me. So far no luck!

Live and Learn. My coming here has taught me why you seldom see weeds grow on sawdust piles.

A particle of wood, no matter how rotten, trying to rot itself still further, is greedy to get at nitrogen. How well I know where mine is going! Being deprived of nitrogen means, to say the least, prolonged anemia, even after I get into soil.

Sure I send out roots, but they are thin as thread-my drink roots. Feeder roots I refuse to send out because there is nothing to eat near me.

Question is when I do meet my customer and do get back into soil what happens? Will I by then be able to send feeder roots out of a mold infested earthball?



*I've Been Framed*

# HODGE PODGE



Avoid senseless planting. Unless a plant helps the looks of your home, it can definitely hurt it.

Visit our Landscaped Garden where we demonstrate which plant can be grown in which situation. If possible, bring photos or ground plan drawing of your house - even those you draw yourself will give us a fair idea what to suggest.

If inconvenient, phone HURT 2171 or write and we will send someone to make a foundation planting plan which can be made to include your entire grounds.

Something else before buying!

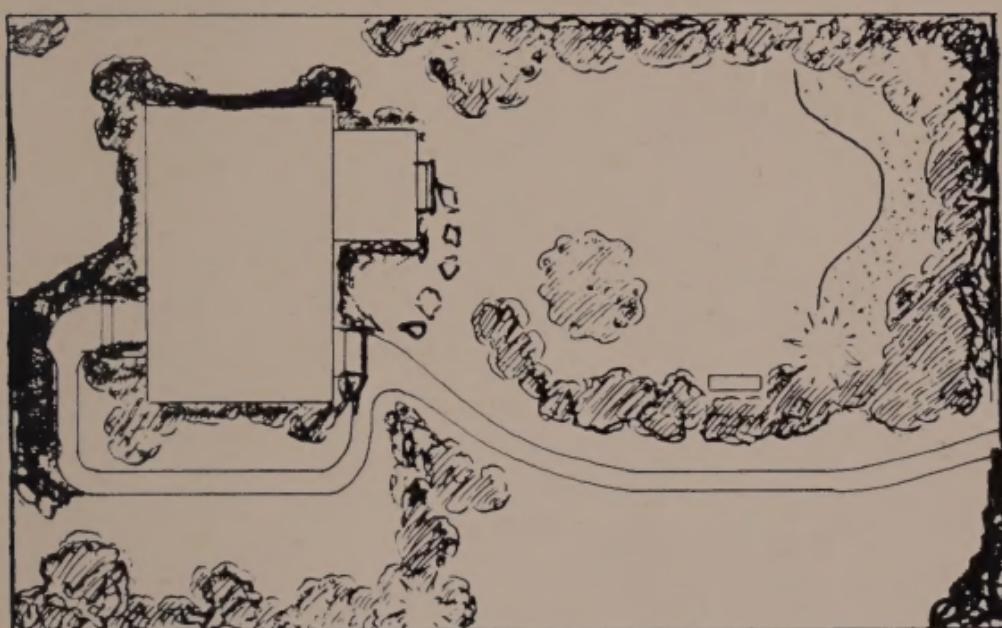
Inside of every plant is a time clock which warns the plant when frost is due in the fall, or still likely in the spring. Brought from the warmer climate of coastal Virginia or the Carolinas, a plant suffers a good deal from the colder and longer winters of this area.

**THATS WHY HOME GROWN PLANTS  
THRIVE BETTER FOR YOU**

# FREE LANDSCAPE DRAWING

... IF IT PROMISES A \$50.00 SALE

Many of Lynchburg's finest homes, also GE, Medical Center, B & W, and Old Dominion Box Co. were planted by us. Whatever your planting problem we can plan and plant it for you.



**NOTE!** The idea for plants talking is borrowed from a collection of amusing stories in which not only does the Daisy do its telling, but many plants gossip about their Gardeners. Even the Garden Clubs get talked about in . . . .

# "Why Pick on Me?"



by

A. GODUNOV

*As plants have been seeing people  
since Eve started dressing . . .*

Profusely illustrated, humorously told,  
gossipy stories

"A thumbnail sketch of mankind, entertainingly presented."

Phillip L. Seegers, Editor  
LYNCHBURG NEWS

"Enjoyed reading it." Adlai Stevenson

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